TABULAR OBSERVATIONS

FOR THE

Improvement of PHYSICK.

[Price Six-Pence.]

TABULAR OBSERVATIONS RECOMMENDED,

AS THE

PLAINEST and SUREST WAY

OF

Practising and *Improving* PHYSICK.

In a LETTER to a FRIEND.

By *FRANCIS CLIFTON*, M. D.
Physician to His ROYAL HIGHNESS the
PRINCE of *Wales*,
Fellow of the *College of Physicians*, and of the
Royal Society.

In nullo quidem morbo, plus Fortuna sibi vendicare, quam Ars; Ars, quam Natura, potest: utpote cum, repugnante Natura, nihil Medicina proficiat. Celsus.

LONDON:
Printed for J. BRINDLEY, at the *King's Arms* in *New Bond-street*; and Sold by the Booksellers of *London* and *Westminster*. 1731.

TABULÆ.

SIR,

I Here ſend you my Thoughts upon the Subject of our laſt converſation, *The knowledge and cure of Diſeaſes*: a Subject of great extent and conſequence.

The antients ſeem to have ſtudy'd it more, and to have underſtood it better than the moderns; at leaſt it may be ſaid ſo of 'em in general. Nor is this much to be wonder'd at, conſidering the method they took, and the many Schemes which at different times have been ſtarted ſince. The laſt age, 'tis true, produced abundance of great Men, who made many extraordinary diſcoveries, which one time or other may perhaps turn to more advantage than at preſent. The immortal *Harvey* laid the Foundation ſo deep, and ſo

wiſely, in his diſcovery of the *Circulation*, that it was not doubted but the Art of Phyſick wou'd ſoon be brought by it to the utmoſt perfection; ſo demonſtrative were his proofs, and ſo ſanguine the Phyſicians. But whether the art is too difficult and extenſive for the human mind entirely to comprehend; or whether the Knowledge of the Circulation is not of ſo much importance as was at firſt apprehended; ſo it has fallen out, that we are but little the better for this Diſcovery, and in ſome degree worſe. Men's minds have taken a quite different turn, and been almoſt entirely employ'd ever ſince with *Diagrams* and *Theories*, and a thouſand things of that kind (all of 'em pretty amuſements in their ſeaſon) to the ſhameful neglect of other matters, really important. The body has been ſurvey'd inch by inch, and the ſuppoſed force of every fibre computed, with a ſhew of ſurpriſing exactneſs; the fluids have been examined by all the ways that could be thought of; and ſeveral ingenious books wrote to ſhew their nature, their changes, and their conſequences. Nay, ſo extremely nice have the enquiries of this kind been, that we are now ſo happy, as to be able to talk as much of *animal Spirits* which we have *not* ſeen, as of any other matters, that we *have* ſeen. In a word, the ſpeculative part of *Phyſick*, which the antients ſet but little value on, has been vaſtly improv'd within a century: and to ſay the truth,

truth, by the ſagacity and induſtry of the moderns, we have, in many reſpects, the advantage of the antients. But yet the Buſineſs is far from done. Diſeaſes are known much leſs than might reaſonably be expected; and tho' abundance of *Theories* have been invented, and many ingenious books publiſh'd, there happens not to be one Theory compleat, that I know of; at leaſt that is not liable to many objections. Add to this, that ſeveral of them have been firſt made, without any regard to Truth in Nature; and afterwards applied, to the ſuitable honour of their Authors, who have all in their turns, been highly complemented, as Men of great penetration, and conſequence. But what has been ſo ſignal an advantage to them, has been as ſignal a diſadvantage to the Art; for many Phyſicians (infinitely their inferiours) have hence taken occaſion to turn their thoughts the ſame way, in hopes of gaining the ſame honour; without ſo much as thinking of making any uſeful *Obſervations*. By which means we have been over-run with *Phyſick*, and *Treatiſes* without number; and yet, to our great misfortune, we can find but little in 'em, to be depended on. Their authors have made a great *buſtle in the World*, and buſied themſelves, poor Gentlemen, about what they had no clear Underſtanding of; and ſo have ſaid and unſaid, unaccountable things, and endeavour'd to *account* for them too in their own way. As to the writers of obſervations, (which are very few, in compariſon) they,

for the moſt part, have truſted to their *Memories*, for almoſt all the caſes they have left us: a very fallacious way of inſtructing, and by no means proper for a Phyſician. The great *Lord Bacon* has judiciouſly inculcated the *Hippocratical* method of improving Phyſick, by obſervation. The Words of this Author are ſo expreſſive of the thing I aim at, that I cannot forbear tranſcribing them. In ſetting down the *Deficiencies of Phyſick*; * "The firſt is, (ſays he) "the Diſcontinuance of that uſeful Method of "*Hippocrates*, in writing *Narratives* of par- "ticular Caſes; with diligence and exactneſs; "containing the Nature, Cure, and Event of "Diſtempers. —— This Continuation therefore "of *Medicinal Reports*, we find deficient; "eſpecially in the Form of an entire Body, di- "geſted with proper Care and Judgement. But "we mean not that this Work ſhould extend "to every common Caſe, that happens daily;

---

* Primum eſt intermiſſio diligentiæ illius Hippocratis, utilis admodum & accuratæ; cui mos erat, narrativam componere Caſuum circa ægrotos ſpecialium; referendo qualis fuiſſet morbi natura, qualis medicatio, qualis eventus —— Iſtam proinde Continuationem Medicinalium narrationum deſiderari video; præſertim in unum Corpus, cum diligentia & judicio digeſtam. Quam tamen non intelligo ita fieri debere amplam, ut plane vulgata excipiat; nec rurſus tam anguſtam, ut ſolummodo mirabilia complectatur. Multa enim in modo rei, & circumſtantiis ejus, nova ſunt, quæ in genere ipſo nova non ſunt. Qui autem ad obſervandum adjicient animum, ei etiam in rebus, quæ vulgares videntur, multa obſervatu digna occurrent. *Bacon de Augment. Scientiar.* Lib. IV. Cap. 2.

"nor

" nor yet exclude all but Prodigies: For ma-
" ny Things are new in their manner and cir-
" cumstances, which are not new in their kind:
" and he who looks attentively, will find ma-
" ny Matters worthy of Observation in what
" seems vulgar."

By following this method, Dr. *Sydenham* seems to have done more real service, than all the rest of the *English* Physicians together. And had there been but a few such men, since *Harvey*'s time, I make no doubt, but *Physick* wou'd have been quite another thing to what it is now. However, 'tis never too late to mend; and for ought I know, the proofs we have had of the insufficiency of *Theories*, may the easier bring us to a just Esteem for the *Antients*, and make us more judicious in our *Observations* and *Conduct* for the time to come. I hope we are all at present convinc'd, that *Physick* is improveable only by *Observation*. The *Theories* of late have wanted no Ingenuity to frame 'em, or Authority to support 'em; but for want of a good foundation in *Nature*, the very best of 'em have many flaws; and the Art that was intended to be illustrated by 'em, is thereby made so much the more obscure and contemptible: and indeed this must always be the case, whenever men allow themselves to despise that, which is the only means of coming at the Truth. He wou'd be a Physician of immortal honour, who cou'd *cure* Diseases with as much ease, as others have fancied they cou'd

explain

explain 'em: but alas between *Theory* and *Practice* there is a wide difference; and without attending nicely to the *Symptoms*, eſpecially in acute caſes, let a Man's Learning be as great as you pleaſe, 'tis impoſſible his practice ſhou'd not be very precarious. A man may happen to become eminent, but can never underſtand Phyſick, without Obſervation, which is certainly all in all. But then as it is the moſt important part, ſo it is by far the moſt difficult. And this perhaps is the chief, if not the only reaſon, why we have ſo little wrote upon this head worth the reading. What a vaſt difference is there between the works of *Hippocrates*, and the works of ſome of the very beſt of the Moderns? To know what is proper to be obſerv'd, and to range one's Obſervations in the beſt and eaſieſt manner, is a work of more than ordinary nicety and application. And unleſs a Phyſician has a great love for the Art, and is withall of a quick apprehenſion, 'tis not to be wondred at, if he ſhou'd jog on, as others have done before him, without once thinking of going out of the way for the ſake of Improvements. There is a ſheepiſhneſs, a faint-heartedneſs in ſome people, that won't ſuffer 'em to puſh forward: *others*, ſay they, *have done very well without it, and why may not we?* Beſides, to underſtand Phyſick well, is a laborious work; and perhaps a Man after all may be ſcarce paid for his Labour. *Common experience has ſhown us,*

us, that ſo much knowledge is not neceſſary, in order to be eminent: and why ſhould we give our ſelves more trouble than is neceſſary? This is the way of thinking among ſome people: But, with ſubmiſſion, a man ſhould never undertake the practice of Phyſick, without reſolving to do it in the beſt manner he can; faſhionable or not faſhionable. He who is above theſe conſiderations, ought to give it up. For my own part, I look upon my ſelf oblig'd, ſince I have taken upon me the Character of a Phyſician, to do every thing I can think of for the ſervice of Mankind in that way; and I hope I ſhall always have Vertue and Reſolution enough to ſpeak my mind freely, and to act according to my judgment, upon every occaſion, in the way of my profeſſion, when I am call'd upon for that purpoſe.

There's a great difference between the practice of Phyſick, and the practice of other Arts. A man may be ignorant or negligent in the noble Art of *Painting*, for inſtance, and yet paint on, without injuring any body but himſelf. But the caſe is quite otherwiſe in Phyſick. If a Man undertakes the cure of diſeaſes, without knowing their nature, their appearances, and their conſequences, together with the beſt remedies in uſe; or if he knows theſe things, and yet neglects to obſerve the caſe as he ought, 'tis a very great chance, if he does not injure every body but himſelf.

Time

Time was, when the practice of Phyſick was thought ſo difficult and important, that none but Men of the *greateſt Sagacity*, *the beſt Learning*, *and the moſt Humanity*, were permitted to manage it; and upon this foot the *College of Phyſicians* was erected: but alas the Face of Phyſick has been much chang'd ſince; and many a one has got more by the *Craft*, (I'm ſorry to ſay it) than he wou'd ever have got by the *Art*, of Phyſick. A *favourite Servant*, a *good-natur'd ſtirring Nurſe*, and a *buſtling 'Pothecary*, (not to mention other circumſtances) have been of more ſervice to ſome perſons, than if they had made themſelves Maſters of all the learning of Antiquity. Happy Mortals! who, without the trouble and fatigue of Learning, cou'd jump at once into all the honours and advantages of it. Some have never been able to *ſtand well* with the Publick, notwithſtanding all their care and concern for it; while others have found it in a manner impoſſible to *ſtand ill* with it, let 'em do whatever they wou'd. Something or other has always been trump'd up in their favour, and though they have even *rid* the Publick, they have been known at the ſame time to have been courted by it; ſuch an advantage is it to be born fortunate. While others have been ſlighted, as if they knew nothing of the matter; they, on the contrary, have been artfully repreſented, as Men of ſuch ſagacity and

under-

underſtanding, that one Glance, or a ſingle Queſtion let 'em more into the nature of the diſtemper, than half an hour's examination wou'd another. And whenever this is the caſe, Perſons who are ill, will always ſend for ſuch a Phyſician, not out of compliment to the Doctor, but out of love to themſelves; and that in proportion to their deſire of life.

Theſe are ſome of the ways, by which Phyſicians have rais'd themſelves, or been rais'd by others. And an eaſy way it is, where the Foundation they ſtand upon is but weak. But ſurely, there is ſomething in Phyſick above all this; ſomething truly valuable, and that does not need theſe mean ways of recommendation. To free a man from pain, and to ſave him from deſtruction, is in it ſelf Noble and Godlike. This is the Buſineſs of Phyſick; and this it will often do, where it is well underſtood, and judiciouſly apply'd. No wonder then, that the firſt Phyſicians were deify'd, or that thoſe who have excell'd in it ſince, have always been highly eſteem'd.* Where there is an intrinſick excellence in any Art, as there certainly is in Phyſick, the Profeſſors of it, who underſtand it well, cannot fail of being much eſteem'd. *Hippocrates*, who is ſuppos'd, and

---

* Ιητρος φιλοσοφος, ισοθεος. A Philoſophical Phyſician is Godlike, ſays Hipp. *L. de dec. hab.*

with very good reaſon, to have underſtood it the beſt of any Man, has, upon this very account, been always allow'd to be the *Prince of Phyſicians*; and no Man has ever pretended to rival him in it. Nor is it any more to be wondred at, that he ſhould excel in *Phyſick*, than that *Homer* ſhou'd excel in *Poetry*, or *Cicero* in *Oratory*: A great Genius will always ſhow it ſelf. If any Man cou'd diſpute it with him, 'twas *Galen*, a Man of vaſt learning. But he is ſo far from pretending to it, that he every where ſpeaks of him in terms of the higheſt reſpect; and particularly in his ſurprizing work *De Uſu Partium**, where he has theſe remarkable words; "Again we ſhall begin with the "words of *Hippocrates*, as with the words of "a God." Which is ſomething the more wonderful, becauſe, next to *Hippocrates*, he himſelf was certainly the greateſt Phyſician; and Civilities of this kind are, we know, very rare among Men of the firſt rank. But good-nature overlooks all that, and is always ready to give every Man his due.

Next to the freeing a Man from preſent pain, and ſnatching him, as it were, from the Grave, is the Art of foretelling the Changes and Events of Diſeaſes: a part of Phyſick of great honour to the Phyſician,

---

* Και παλιν ουν, ὡσπερ απο Θεου φωνης, της Ιπποκρατους αρξαμεθα λεξεως. L. I. c. 9. ad initium.

and

and of great importance to the Patient. And this, indeed, is the chief mark of diſtinction between a wiſe and an ignorant Phyſician. Many diſeaſes are cured without any great skill in the Phyſician; eſpecially where the conſtitution is not ſhatter'd before. *Hippocrates* expreſly ſays, * that "*Nature* is the "Phyſician, or what cures diſeaſes; and "that ſhe finds out ways for her ſelf, not as "an intellectual Being, but as we ſee in "winking, for inſtance, uſing the Tongue, "and the like; and untaught performs her "office." And again, †"*Nature* is ſufficient "for every thing." By which, and the like expreſſions, he means no more than this, that by the natural *mechaniſm* of our Bodies, whatever proves injurious to us, is thrown off ſome way or other; provided, the courſe of nature be not interrupted. This power of nature, or as 'tis commonly call'd, Strength of Conſtitution, is ſo extraordinary in ſome people, that in ſpite of all the blunders that are frequently committed, they recover, even from the moſt dangerous Fevers. How much leſs hazard would be run, if they were under the care of a wiſe Phyſician at ſuch a

---

* Νουσων φυσιες ιητροι—ανευρισκει ἡ φυσις αυτη ἑωυτῃ τας εφοδους, ουκ εκ διανοιης· τα μεν, οἱον το σκαρδαμυσσειν· τα δε και ἡ γλωσσα ὑπουργεει, και ὁσα αλλα πιπτει. απειρεητος ἡ φυσις εουσα, και ου μαθουσα, τα δεοντα ποιεει. L. 6. Epid. Sect. 5. Aph. 1, & 2.

† Φυσις εξαρκεει παντα πασιν. L. de Alim. p. 381.

time; and how much ſooner wou'd they recover? But though many people recover without much difficulty in common caſes; acute ones, generally ſpeaking, require a skilfull hand, and will often baffle the wiſeſt Endeavours. Whether this proceeds from our not being ſufficiently acquainted with the nature of Diſeaſes, or that our preſent remedies are not ſtrong enough to reach 'em, I will not pretend to determine. Certain it is, that we muſt all die one time or other; and therefore 'tis by no means to be expected, that Phyſick ſhould make a Man immortal. But perhaps 'tis very poſſible to arrive at a much more perfect Knowledge of Diſeaſes than we now have; notwithſtanding all the late diſcoveries: and with me it is no queſtion that *Hippocrates* did really know 'em better. He ſeems to have ſtudied them ſo much, as to have been able to tell, what the conſequences would be, many days before they happen'd, eſpecially in Fevers, Pleuriſies, and the like; and recommends it to others, to be very careful to *tell* what is paſt, to know what is preſent, and to *foretell* what is to come.* And yet it does not appear, that he went upon any particular Scheme for this, but only viſited his Patients often, and noted down the *Symptoms* from

---

* Λεγειν τα παρεωμενα, γινωσκειν τα παρεοντα, προλεγειν τα εσομενα· μελετα νυν τα. L. I. Epid. p. 948.

day

day to day, in the beſt manner he cou'd; and thus, by a number of obſervations, acquir'd the skill that has made his name immortal. What his method of cure was, he tells us in many places, particularly in his admirable Book *de Diæta in morbis acutis*, and expreſly adviſes us to remember two things, carefully, i.e. *to do good*, or, *at leaſt no hurt*.* So that, in ſhort, it is more for want of ſuch a Genius as his, and the application he us'd, than any impoſſibility in the thing it ſelf, that none of his Succeſſors have been able to come up to him. He himſelf was of opinion, "that what was further wanting "in Phyſick, might eaſily be found out, "if any man of capacity, who was already "acquainted with the diſcoveries of others, "would from thence briskly and induſtri-"ouſly purſue it."† And no doubt, it is ſo: for Nature is Nature ſtill, and as ſubject to diſeaſes as ever, perhaps more ſo. Nay we have the ſame diſeaſes among us, as he had in his countrey; beſides ſome few that he knew nothing of; the Venereal Diſeaſe for inſtance, the Small Pox, &c. How far his obſervations will hold good with us, is uncertain; for it does not appear, that any

---

* Ατυχειν περι τα νουσηματα, δυο· ΩΦΕΛΕΕΙΝ Η ΜΗ ΒΛΑΠΤΕΙΝ. L. I. Epid. p. 948.

† Και τα λοιπα ευρεθησεται, ην τις ικανῶς τε ων και τα ευρημενα ειδως, εκ τουτων ὁρμωμενῶς ζητεῃ. L. de Pr. Med. p. 8.

of

of our Phyſicians have made the experiment. Perhaps thoſe Obſervations are better than we imagine. They are certainly wrote in a very maſterly way, independent of *hypotheſes*; and if they ſhou'd hold good *here*, as well as in the places he mentions, they wou'd ſave us a deal of trouble, and be a great benefit to the publick. That many of 'em hold good *here*, I am very certain; and perhaps, if I had the ſame opportunities of trying the reſt, I ſhou'd find 'em equally valuable. But whether they be, or be not ſo, this is undeniable, that the method he took, was the only one to come at the truth; and whoever copies after him, will be able in time to know the diſeaſes of the place he lives in, with as much readineſs and certainty, as *Hippocrates* ſeems to have known thoſe in *Greece*, or in the other places that he mentions;* allowing only for the difference of Genius.

Had the plan he laid down been carefully follow'd, it had been impoſſible for Phyſick to have been ſo obſcure at this time, as it really is. But alas, by an unaccountable fate, his works have been but little ſtudied, nay have actually been deſpis'd by

---

* Επι και εν Λιβυη, και εν Δηλῳ, και εν Σκυθη φαινεται τα προγεγραμμενα αληθευοντα σημεια. i. e. The Signs beforemention'd hold true in *Libya*, *Delos*, and *Scythia*. V. L. Prognoſtικων, ad finem ejus.

ſome,

ſome; altho' the wiſeſt men in the faculty, for many ages, have all allow'd him to have been the greateſt in it. The only Reaſon for this contempt, that I can find, is, their not knowing him. He's a voluminous author, and not the eaſieſt to be read. A Man muſt take a deal of pains, beſides the knowledge of the *Greek* Tongue, to underſtand him; and this they think, at leaſt as Matters have gone for ſome time, is not *tanti*; and ſo, becauſe they won't be at the pains to underſtand him, they reſolve to cry him down. But he, who has ſtood the teſt of ſo many Ages, and, in the opinion of the beſt judges, has wrote the fulleſt and wiſeſt obſervations that ever man wrote, can never fail of being highly honour'd, ſo long as Phyſick ſhall be neceſſary, or the leaſt ſpark of learning remains. Another *Hippocrates*, perhaps, the World is never to be bleſs'd with. But what then? Are we to be indolent, or indifferent upon that account? We certainly know many things at this time, that he did not know; and by a right application of our knowledge, may be eminently uſeful, and, it may be, more ſo than we think of. There's room enough left for the fineſt Genius to ſhow it ſelf. In the midſt of all our knowledge we ſtill want a ſet of *good Obſervations*. *Sydenham*'s are the beſt, but they are very few. What pity is it, that in an Art ſo noble, and ſo copious, we

ſhould

ſhould have had ſo few Artiſts? The Structure of the Body is well known; the Materials we work with are known too; and nothing remains but a more perfect knowledge of Diſeaſes. Hard, that we cannot compaſs that! For my part, I ſee no reaſon why we may not, provided we ſet about it in earneſt. At leaſt it is worth while to try. The compleat knowledge of one diſtemper wou'd be, perhaps, as a key to all the reſt; or if not, we ſhou'd be better able to deal with the reſt: and who can tell, if we allow'd our ſelves time to find 'em out, but that they wou'd all appear as regular in their courſes as any other Phænomena; and poſſibly might be cur'd as eaſily as they are now contracted? If it ſhou'd ever come to that, it wou'd be a fine improvement of the Art indeed; and yet I ſee no manner of reaſon why we ſhould deſpair of it. Many things in nature, as hard as this, have been conquer'd; and are now within the compaſs of common underſtandings. Beſides, the experiment is attended with no manner of inconvenience or hazard to the Patient, (a circumſtance well worth conſidering) but on the contrary manifeſtly tends to his greateſt Security. For if a Phyſician has skill enough to examine him right, and will be at the pains to ſet his caſe down from day to day, is it not much more likely, that he ſhould be a better judge of the caſe, than one who ſees him

ſeldom, and truſts entirely to his memory? Certainly: and the better the caſe is known, the better chance the Patient ſtands, beyond all doubt. So that, take it which way you will, a wiſe and diligent obſerver will always have the advantage of any other Phyſician, who either has not skill enough to obſerve, or time enough to write.

Beſides the advantages already mention'd, if it was cuſtomary, or faſhionable, among us, to treat our patients thus, as I hope it will in time; ſo many idle pieces wou'd not be publiſh'd from year to year, to the ſcandal of Phyſick, and the ſhame of Phyſicians. Such ignorant pretenders would be treated as they ought; the Art wou'd gather ſtrength, and flouriſh more and more; and all contempt and ridicule, for which, I fear, there is at preſent too much reaſon, would be quite out of countenance. Nay I make no doubt, but if a ſet of Phyſicians, of ſufficient abilities, would undertake it heartily, and confine themſelves to *Obſervations* in the plaineſt and ſimpleſt manner, without any regard to the fancies and opinions of others, and would candidly communicate their obſervations to one another from time to time, they would be able, in a few years, to write as well upon the Diſeaſes of *England*, as ever *Hippocrates* did upon thoſe of *Greece*, &c. at leaſt they would certainly be able to write the ſecond

beſt book that ever was wrote in Phyſick.

I come now to propoſe the Method for effecting this great Work; and that is by the uſe of the following *Table*, which I have us'd for that purpoſe ſeveral Years, and find it anſwers every thing I intended by it. There was another column at firſt, for the *Weather*; but having ſince that got a Book by it ſelf for thoſe obſervations, in which I every day ſet down the courſe of the wind, and the dryneſs or moiſtneſs of the Air; I have long left this article out, and reduc'd the *Table* to the form it now appears in, *viz.*

TABULA

TABULA MEDICA GENERALIS.

Sexus, Ætas, Species, Temperies, Occupatio, & Victus Ægri.	Dies Morbi.	Morbi Phænomena.	Dies Mensis.	Remedia.	Eventus.

To ſhew the application and uſe of this *General Table*, I think proper to jubjoin two Caſes by way of Example.

I'm very ſenſible, that many of my Readers will be of opinion, that this method is too tedious to be complied with, eſpecially by Men of much buſineſs. To which I reply, that I know of none ſhorter to anſwer all intentions; and to do a thing of this kind by halves, is much the ſame with not doing it at all. We have imperfect caſes enow already, but perfect ones we want prodigiouſly. Beſides, the trouble is not ſo great, as at firſt ſight may be apprehended. The firſt Column is ſoon fill'd, and is then no more troubleſome. The laſt article in it is indeed the largeſt; for under it I generally comprehend not only the way of life, as to eating, drinking, and exerciſe, but alſo ſo much of the cauſe of the diſtemper, I mean as to cold and heat, and the like obvious cauſes, as I can inform my ſelf of. The Second is the largeſt; but then 'tis only from day to day, and by the help of *abbreviations* may be conſiderably ſhortned. A man may eaſily invent *Characters* for words that frequently occur, ſuch as *ſweat*, *urine*, *ſtool*, *heat*, *pain*, and the like, and by this means ſave himſelf much trouble. Add to this, that the *Latin* Tongue will be ſhorter for him than the *Engliſh*, and ſometimes one

(To face Pag. 20.)

Tabula Medica Specialis, Prima.

Sexus, Ætas, &c.	Dies Morbi.	MORBI PHÆNOMENA.	Dies Menſis.	Remedia.	Eventus
Vidua, Pharmacopola, fere octogenaria, procera ſed infirma, & ſæpe hectica febre & aſthmate tentata, poſt frigus ſuſceptum 10° Sept. 1727. riguit & incaluit. Succedente autem ſudore, melius ſe habuit, & a febre manſit immunis uſque ad 13m. Veſperi autem 13mi iterum riguit & incaluit, cum vomitu, & diarrhœa. Ad horam 10m accerſitus fui.	4	Situs in lecto pravus, capite in pectus inclinato. Febris multa, cum ſubſultibus tendinum, & tremoribus magnis. Spiritus brevis & aliquantulum laborioſus. Dolor lateris, ſed non gravis. Lingua ſicca, aſpera, & fuſci coloris. Vox clara. Somnus paucus. Alvus laxa. Urina nimia, pro potûs ratione; colorem non vidi. Vomitus frequens. Præcordia mollia & placida.	*Jan.* 13.	Applicetur ſtatim inter Scapulas Empl. Veſicat. amplum. ℞. Oc. Cancr. ʒſs. Gum. Arab. ℈ſs. Syr. Alth. q. s. m. f. bolus poſt applicatum veſicat. ſumendus, & 4ª. quaque hora repetend. ſuperbibendo hauſtum vel Aq. hord. vel Emulſ. comm. vel decoct. C. C.	Convaluit.
Sumpſerat Julapium cardiac. cum pulv. calidis & nervoſis ex Lap. Contray. Sal. Succ. Caſt. &c.	5	Inquietudo ad mediam noctem & ultra. Deinde ſudabat, quieſcebat, & dormibat aliquot horas. Urina frequens, & ſenſim reddita, abſque ſedimento, ut aiebant, (eam enim non vidi) & colore rubicundo. Mane febris mitis & brevis. Sudores mediocres. Lingua valde humida & albida. Dolores nulli, vel ſaltem leviſſimi, in latere. Tuſſis humida. Alvus aſtricta. Vomitus non rediit. Hilaris fuit & lætè loquebatur. Toto die bene ſe habuit. Finito penitus paroxyſmo, hora 3ª pomeridiana Corticem ſumpſit. Veſperi doloris & febris omnino expers. Urina, ut mane. Ex Veſicatorio largus humor.	14.	℞. Lap. Contray. ʒſs. Aq. Meliſſ. Theriac. ana ʒj. Syr. Croci ʒij. m. f. hauſtus ſtatim ſumendus & poſt iv. horas repetendus.	
	6	Placidior nox, cum interjecto ſomno. Alvus bis dejecit. Febris nulla, ſed ventriculus parum oppreſſus, ex aſſumpto, ut ſuſpicabatur, cortice. Cætera bene. Veſperi melius & levius.		℞. Cortic. Peru opt. ʒſs. Aq. Lact. ʒv. Cinn. f. Syr. Car. ana ʒij. m. f. H. 3ª quaque hora ſumendus, abſente paroxyſmo.	
	7	Nox aliquantulum turbata. Urina majore quantitate, & colore citreo. Febris nulla; ſed tumor Lienis cum dolore levi, præſertim ex tactu. Ex alvo nihil. Lingua albida & humida, cum levi, ſed rara, ſiti. Veſperi melius ſe habuit, minuto ſplenis cum tumore tum dolore.		Repetatur bolus cum G. Arab. bis terve in die.	
	8	Bene dormibat, nec mane redibat febris; neque ſplen, ut ante, vexabat.	15.	Detur cortex quarta quaque hora; & ſi diarrhœa rediret, miſtura communis aſtringens, quam ſæpe ante aſſumpſerat.	
	9	Bene ſe habuit. Rediit appetitus: Sed nimium ſubinde ſudabat. Hoc malum brevi ſuperabat Decoct. Corticis.	16	Teneatur ſubinde in ore mucilago ex Sem. Pſyll. vel Cydon. cum paucis guttis ſp. Vitriol. ſed tepefacta. Sumat etiam ter quaterve in die hauſtulum vin. rubri & aquæ, ſimul coct. cum paucis Semin. aromat. & carminat. ut & Juſculum.	

(To follow *Tab. Prima.*)

Tabula Medica Specialis, Secunda.

Sexus, Ætas, &c.	Dies Morbi.	MORBI PHÆNOMENA.	Dies Menſis.	Remedia.	Eventus
Juvenis, Annos 18 natus, gracilis, ſpecioſus, agilis, filius incolæ de *Little Chelſea*, tuſſe fuit correptus ſub 20^{m} Octobris 1729. quæ uſque ad 29^{m} diem mediocriter vexabat; tum gravior facta eum valde exercuit. Nocte febricitavit, ſed nihil ſumpſit remedii uſque ad 2^{m} Novembris. Tunc vomuit ex Ipecac. & 4° die mittebatur ſanguis. Morbum ορθοστασην ſuſtinuit uſque ad 6^{m}, quo die decubuit; teſtaceis pulveribus incaſſum adhibitis. Eodem die λυγμοι crebri & alti; deſipientia levis, cum vigilia. Inter Scapulas applicabatur veſicat. tremuit ſequenti die, & aſtricta fuit alvus, quæ per clyſterem ante noctem ſolvebatur. Magis autem delirabat, graviterque tremebat, præſertim nocte antequam accerſitus fui.	11	Χειρων τερμοι. Οφθαλμων ερευθος. Pulſus nec velox nec intermittens. Calor ſat ſuavis, caput autem valde calidum. Lingua aſpera, non valde ſicca. Fauces liberæ. Dolor nullus niſi in capite. Urina copioſa, fuſca, nigricans, cum paulo ſedimento nigricante. Alvus mane dejecit. Levis deſipientia. Sub veſperam recruduit febris, cum multo βλησσειρμω, & furore; adeo ut vix contineri potuerit in lecto. Calor magnus per totum. Spiritus difficilis. Oblata, quæ prius bene ſumpſerat, renuit; præſcripta tamen remedia probe ſumpſit. Sub mediam noctem Urina multa, quæ mane ὁιη ὑποζυγιου apparuit, cum turbido ſedimento & πυρωδη. Diluculo ceſſabat febris. Alvus intra 4 aut 5 horas ter dejecit. Υπνος brevis ſed ταραχωδης. Nihil ſudabat.	Nov. 9.	Temporibus applicentur hirudines quamprimum, & mittatur ſanguis ad ℥vj. Raſo capiti & cruribus applicentur veſicatoria, & plantis pedum ſequens cataplaſma. ℞. Fol. Rut. ſaph. ruſtic. ana m. ij. Sapon. n. & c. ana ℥j. Sem. Sinap. ℈s. m. ℞. Lap. Conty. ℈j. Ent. Ven. gr. xij. Camph. gr. ij. Conf. Alk. q. ſ. m. f. bolus 6^{a} quaque hora ſumend. cum C. iv. Jul. ſ. ℞. Aq. Meliſſ. Ceraſ. n. Theriac. ana ℥iij. Syr. croci ℥vj. m. Pergat in uſu Emp. c. c. & liberrime hauriat Emulſ. comm.	Convaluit.
	12	Mane rediit Mens. Diſcrete reſpondebat, tremebat adhuc, & pulſus erat ut heri. Diſparuit ερευθος. Sp. minus laborioſus. Prompte loquebatur, & facile deglutiebat. Vultus non multum turbatus. Epiſpaſtica bene cedebant. Dolor, ut heri. Urina mane reddita, fulva, clara, pauca. Calor ſuavis. Sub meridiem rediit febris, & cum multa ταραχη & delirio uſque ad veſperam durabat; tunc miteſcebat; tamen nocte delirabat, inſanibat, dentes ſtridebat, artus disjiciebat, & in lecto vix contineri potuit. Adhæc, tremula vox, & etiam hæſitantia, una cum βοη πολλη ſubinde. Minime dormibat. Ουρον και κοπρανα λαθραιως: tamen ante noctem ter reddidit, rogatus, Urinam, quæ & rubra erat & clara, cum nubecula tenui prope fundum.			
	13	Χειρων τερμοι graves. Φωνη τερμωδης. Οφθαλμοι εξιοντες, καθαρωτατοι και ορθοι. Calor moderatus. Diſcrete reſpondebat, ſed paulo poſt deſipiebat. Rogatus prompte deglutiebat. Lingua valde ſicca & aſpera. Ουρον και κοπρανα λαθραιως, ut heri. Veſperi rariſſime loquebatur, pene αφωνος. Νυξ δυσφορος. Multum delirabat, ſed in lecto ſe continebat. Hauſtum ſumpſit paregoricum.	10.	Pergat in uſu mulſ. cui adde Aq. Cinn. f. ℥iſs, & cataplaſmati Cam. ℈ſs. Croci p. ℈ij. ℞. Lap. Conty. ℈j. E. Ven. ℈ſs. Sal. vol. Succ. gr. v. Conf. Alk. q. ſ. m. f. bolus 6^{a} quaque hora ſumendus, cum præſcripto Julap.	
	14	Adfui ſub meridiem. τερμοι μεγαλοι, cum comate. Ρις οξεια. Το μελαν οφθαλμου δεξιου ὑπο το ανω βλεφαρον κρυφδεν· το λευκον ερυθρον· Λημμα περι αειστερυ, cum inflammata & inverſa palpebra. Invocatus reſpondebat, & me probe novit; bibebat etiam, & bene deglutiebat. Calor aliquantulum debilior. Pulſus, non pravus. Σκελεα, ὑπτιου κειμενου, ξυσκεκαμμενα ισχυρως και διαπλεσμενα. Caput extenſum, & projectum mentum; velut in opiſthotonicis. Perpetuo & totus tremuit.	11.	Brachiis applicentur veſicatoria magna duo. ℞. Lap. Conty. Pulv. ad Gutt. ana gr. xij. Caſt. gr. vi. Croci gr. v. m. f. pulvis 8^{a} quaque hora ſumendus ex Julapio ſeq. ℞. Aq. Rut. Pul. ana ℥iij. Pæon. C. ℥ij. Syr. Pæon. ℥j. m. ℞. Aq. flor. Salyſ. ℥ij. Cinnam. f. ℥vj. Syr. e Mecon. ℈ſs. m. f. Hauſtus paregoricus hac veſpera, finito paroxyſmo, (ſed non prius) ſumendus.	
	15	Abfui.	12.	Nihil.	
	16	Omnia meliora inveni. Tremores vix apparebant. Oculi clari & compoſiti. Lingua humida & rubra. Vox libera. Mentis rarus leviſque error. Calor capitis & totius corporis ſuaviſſimus. Febris penitus extincta. Urina & fæces non amplius λαθραιως. Alvus bis bene dejecit, & quidem figurate; & ad exonerandum ſurrexit è lecto, & ſeſe prompte erexit. Urina κειμενωδης, cum rubro ſedimento prope fundum. Jus pulli gallinacei crebro hauſit, una cum infuſo pane; cibumque crebro petiit. N. B. Ante finem 14 diei bis nigreſcebat, teſte tota familia, & ſtatim moribundus viſus eſt, graviter convulſus & ſpumans. Noctem quietius quam ante egit, 14 horas, plus minus, dormiens. Ad ſeſe mane rediit, & dormiturivit toto die. Urina tamen & fæces in lecto. Subinde deſipuit interdiu, & ſequenti nocte deliravit, & vix contineri potuit; tamen poſt ſomnum omnia mitiora. Jucunde collocutus eſt, riſit, ſe facile erexit, oblata ſumpſit, & mire refocillatus fuit.	14.	Sumat hauſtum paregoricum præſcriptum 11° die.	
	17	Dormibat a media nocte uſque ad meridiem fere. Sub 10^{m} horam eum alte dormientem inveni, ſed aperto ore, & ſemiapertis, ut mos ei eſt, oculis, febris prorſus expertem & tremorum. Calor ſuaviſſimus. Urina, quam heſterna veſpera reddebat, craſſa, albida, cum copioſo albo ſedimento, uſque ad fundum ſubſidente; & ſuper album apparuit rubra, pauca, ſabuloſa materies. Nocte ſemel aut bis ex Jure dicto & ſero lactis tenui hauſit, & perparum deſipuit.	15.	Veſperi repetat hauſtus paregor. urgente vigilia. ℞. Pulv. Sacch. alb. ℥ij. Marg. ppt. ℈j. Gum. Arab. gr. v. Ol. Cinn. gut. ij. hiſce, probe tritis, adde Aq. Ceraſ. n. Cinn. h. ℥iij. Pæon. c. Cinn. f. ana ℥j. m. f. Julapium, cujus cochl. ij. aut iij. ſumat, cum languecant vires.	
	19	Bene ſe habuit. Plurimum dormiverat a die 17°; raro expergiſcens, niſi ad mingendum, aut ſorbendum. Alvus firma. Appetitus longe melior. Urina multa & valde laudabilis. Valedixi. Notandum inſuper, quod per aliquod ante hoc malum ſpatium animo cruciebatur; & durante morbo, de valetudine rogatus ſemper reſpondebat, ſe optime valere.			

Greek word will expreſs that which requires many words in *Latin*, and more in *Engliſh*. I often uſe *Greek* words in mine; I mean the words of *Hippocrates*, on purpoſe to ſee how far that great Man's Obſervations may be depended upon in our Country. A Specimen of which I have juſt before given in one of the Tables. And whoever ſhall think fit to copy after it, will find, that what he eſteem'd very tedious at firſt, will by cuſtom be made very eaſy. But wherever *abbreviations* are uſed, I think it proper to have 'em all explain'd at the beginning of the book, for the ſake of thoſe who come after: otherwiſe a man may take a great deal of pains to no manner of purpoſe. I deſire it may likewiſe be remembred, that he will have no occaſion to ſet down every caſe, but only ſuch as he has reaſon to believe he ſhall attend to the end. But if after all, the Gentlemen of great Buſineſs cannot find time for ſuch *Obſervations*, thoſe of leſs buſineſs may; and be as ſerviceable to mankind, as if they were at the top of their Profeſſion: for it is not material by whom ſuch *Tables* are uſed; provided they be uſed judiciouſly and honeſtly. Beſides, by an early and diligent application to a work of this ſort, 'tis more than probable, that in time they will come to know diſeaſes ſo perfectly, that it will be impoſſible for 'em to miſs of their reward. A *good Phyſician*, who is withall

withall a man of humanity, cannot but be eſteem'd. Such therefore I earneſtly invite to engage in this important work; without prejudice one way or other; and if any of 'em think me qualified to aſſiſt 'em in it, they ſhall always find me ready to the utmoſt of my power. I have now by me ſeveral Caſes ſet down in this method, which I am ſure are vaſtly more exact than any that have yet appear'd; and I propoſe to publiſh 'em hereafter, juſt as they ſtand in my own book; and in the Work it ſelf an account at large of the Caſes ſo deſcrib'd, as *Hippocrates* has done in his books *De Morbis*, compar'd with his Hiſtories in his *Epidemicks*. Nor will I ever write upon any ſubject, as a Phyſician, for which I have not *Tabular Authority*. If any one ſhall ſhow me a better way than this, he will very much oblige me; and I ſhall be glad to follow it. 'Tis the Improvement of Phyſick I aim at, and whether that can be brought about by this or any other method, 'tis the ſame thing to me. This I have had experience of, and found much benefit from; and therefore 'till I can hear of a better, I determine to go on with it. I muſt needs own, I have herein been greatly aſſiſted by *Hippocrates*; and perhaps no man will preſently find out the eaſieſt and beſt way of uſing it without him. I cou'd be glad therefore, that before any perſon ſets out, he wou'd

first read the *Epidemicks*; the first and third books in particular. For, tho' the plan I have here propos'd, requires nothing more than a careful attendance to the *Symptoms* from day to day, with the *Remedies*, &c. made use of; yet by being acquainted with *Hippocrates*'s way of writing, a deal of trouble will be sav'd; many things will be thought of, that might otherwise be overlook'd; and the Case, when finish'd, be much more elegant. I cou'd be glad too, that he wou'd read his *Prognosticks*, his *Prædictions*, his *Coacæ Prænotiones*, his curious book *de Aere, Locis & Aquis*, and that famous one *de Diæta in morbis acutis*: the pleasure and advantage will, I'll answer for it, infinitely exceed the trouble; and he wou'd then see what an extraordinary Man *Hippocrates* was, and how justly he has deserv'd all the Encomiums that ever were or can be given him. I wou'd not be understood, as if I thought, a man of learning cou'd do nothing this way without *Hippocrates*. But this I will venture to say, that 'tis almost as difficult to understand Physick well without him, as it is Mathematicks without *Euclid*. Besides, as every one allows that *Hippocrates* was surprisingly curious in his remarks, and by far the best Author among all the *Ancients* (the rest having borrow'd in a great measure what they have said from him) one would hear first, what such an one says; whether he

follows

follows it afterwards or not. We read a great many trifling things in Phyſick, and value our ſelves upon knowing what every modern Author has ſaid, be it ever ſo ſtupid or ridiculous. Strange! that we cannot find time for the beſt Author, an Author that no Man ever repented the reading of. This I ſay, becauſe I never yet found, that among all thoſe who are allow'd to have underſtood him, any one of 'em cou'd be named, who has not treated him with the higheſt reſpect imaginable. And this I think a great argument in his favour; and an anſwer in full to all little cavillers. For my own part, I declare I never once repented the Labour he has coſt me; and yet I believe no man in *England* of my ſtanding, nor perhaps in *Europe*, has taken more pains with him, than I have: and I wou'd not but know ſo much of him as I do, for the greateſt Eſtate that was ever got by Phyſick. I am ſo thoroughly ſatisfied of his uſefulneſs to Phyſicians, that I wiſh for nothing more earneſtly, than to ſee the time, when it ſhall be as faſhionable among us to underſtand him well, as it has been of late to know little or nothing of him. And it is with this view that I have been at ſuch incredible pains to prepare a new Edition of his Works, upon the Plan I ſome time ago publiſh'd. Whatever ſome Gentlemen may think of that deſign, I am very well aſſur'd, that, ſo far from being

mangled

mangled and *misrepresented*, he will then appear in the strongest and beautifullest light he ever yet appear'd in; and the chapter *de Diagnosticis & Prognosticis in Morbis acutis* (which will comprehend almost all that is contain'd in his *Prognosticon*, the Books *de Judicationibus & Diebus Judicatoriis*, the first Book of *Prædictions*, and his *Coacæ Prænotiones*, &c.) will be the most surprizing piece that ever the world has seen: even those who are well vers'd in *Hippocrates*, will be astonish'd. For there is a great difference between reading things of the same tendency in different places, and reading 'em together, without the intervention of any foreign matter: a vast number of doubtful expressions are determin'd, and many obscure places clear'd up by this juxtaposition of parts. A Man by this means sees into an Author at once, and is master of the subject presently; which in a voluminous writer, like *Hippocrates*, is no small advantage. Besides the corrections that are made this way, many more have been made by the help of a verbal and phraseological *Index*, that I have been at the pains to make by interleaving *Foësius*'s *Oeconomia*, (a work of the greatest labour I ever engag'd in) so that, in short, by taking *Hippocrates* to pieces, and comparing him with himself, this *Edition* (of which the first Volume is now ready) will be much more correct, as well

as much more uſeful, than any former *Edition*. It might perhaps have been more correct in ſome places, if I cou'd have been ſo happy as to have got a ſight of Dr. *Mead*'s Copy, which I have not hitherto been able to obtain. The late learned Dr. *Freind* was pleas'd to give himſelf a good deal of trouble, even in the midſt of all his buſineſs, about my Edition, and read over ſeveral Chapters, and was exceedingly kind in his remarks and advice; and wou'd, I dare ſay, have continu'd the ſame, if he had not been ſo untimely prevented by Death.

However, I ſtill hope to have the pleaſure of ſeeing *Hippocrates* read by every Phyſician; ſince the peruſal of him will by my method be rendred as eaſy, as the peruſal of any other Author of the ſame ſize.

But to return to the *Table*. There are a few circumſtances, that I cou'd be glad might always be taken notice of, eſpecially in acute caſes; and they are ſuch as relate to the *Criſes of Diſeaſes*; which no body has deſcrib'd ſo fully and ſo elegantly as *Hippocrates*. From him therefore I beg leave to inſert a few *Aphoriſms* upon this Subject.

1. *The*

1. *The* Prædictions in acute Caſes *are not always certain, as to Life or Death.*

2. *Acute Caſes generally come to a Criſis within* 14 *Days.*

3. *The* Criſis *likewiſe happens in* Fevers, *on the fourth, the ſeventh, the eleventh, the fourteenth, the ſeventeenth, the one and twentieth, and ſometimes the thirtieth, the fortieth, and even ſixtieth day: But after that, the Caſe becomes Chronical.*

A great deal more of this ſort is to be met with in his *Prognoſticon*, (not to mention other places) at the bottom of the 43d Page, and a great part of the 44th. To know when the *Criſis* is at hand, (a point of great importance) and the different way by which it generally happens, we are admirably inſtructed in the following Aphoriſms.

---

[1] Των οξεων νοσηματων ου παμπαν ασφαλεες αι προδιαγνωσιες ουτε του θανατου, ουτε της υγιεης. L. 2. Aph. 19.

[2] Τα οξεα των νοσηματων εν ημερησι κεινεται τεσσαρεσκαιδεκα, "ως επι το πουλυ." C. P. 147. L. 2. Aph. 23. & L. de Judic. p. 53.

[3] Κεινονται δε οι πυρετοι, τεταρταιοι, εβδομαιοι, ενδεκαταιοι, τεσσαρεσκαιδεκαταιοι, επτακαιδεκαταιοι, εικοστη προς τη μιη. Εκ δε τουτων των οξεων, τεσσαρακοσταιοι, εκτα τεσσαρακοσταιοι, επτα εξηκοσταιοι· οταν δε τουτους τους αριθμους υπερβαλλη, χρονιη ηδη γινεται η καταστασις των πυρετων. L. de Jud. p. 58.

4. *When the Criſis is at hand, the night before the Paroxyſm, is reſtleſs; but that after it, is uſually quieter.*

5. *Deep Sleeps, without diſturbance, denote a perfect Criſis; but diſturb'd Sleeps, with Pains in the Body, the contrary.*

6. Acute Caſes *go off, either by bleeding at the Noſe, at the time of the* Criſis; *or by profuſe Sweats; or by purulent and mucilaginous Urine, in great plenty, and with a good ſediment; or by a conſiderable Abſceſs; or by mucous and bloody Stools, coming away on a ſudden; or by well-condition'd Vomitings about the ſame time.*

---

4 Οκοσοισι κεισις γινεται, τουτεοισιν ἡ νυξ δυσφορος, ἡ πρω του παροξυσμου· ἡ δε επουσα ευφορωτερη, ὡς επι το πολυ. L. 2. Aph. 13.

5 Υπνοι βαθεες, μη ταραχωδεες, βεβαιαν κεισιν σημαινουσιν· οἱ δε ταραχωδεες, μετ' αλγηματος σωματος, ἀβεβαιοι. C. P. 151.

6 Τα δε οξεα κεινεται, αἱματος εκ εινων ρυεντος εν κεισιμῳ· και ἱδρωτος πολλου γενομενου· και ουρου πυωδεος και ὑαλωδεος γενομενου, ὑποστασιν χρηστην εχοντος, και αφθου γενομενου· και αποστηματος ἀξιολογου· και κοιλιης μυξωδεος και αἱματωδεος, και εξαπινης καταρραγισης· και εμετων ου μαχθηρων κατα κεισιν. C. P. 150.

7. *The*

7. *The ſeventh, ninth, or fourteenth day Fevers commonly go off, by bleedings at the Noſe, or by bilious and bloody Stools, or by a pain of the Knees or Hips, or by concocted Urine about the Criſis; and in Women, by the breaking out of their Menſes.*

I believe there never were two Aphoriſms contriv'd of more importance than the two laſt. And it is ſurprizing to me, that the Author could comprehend ſo much in ſo ſmall a compaſs. But indeed whoever reads *Hippocrates*, muſt expect to be ſurpriz'd very often: ſo extenſive was his knowledge, and ſo laconick his ſtyle.

The Signs of the particular Evacuations are thus expreſs'd.

8. *Redneſs of the Face, in a Fever, with a violent pain in the Head, and beat-*

---

[7] Εβδομαιοισιν, η εναταιοισιν, η τεσσαρεσκαιδεκαταιοισι ρυσιες εκ εινεων λυουσιν, ὡς επι το πολυ, τους πυρετους. ὁμοιως δε και κοιλιης ρυσις χολωδης και δυσεντεριωδης, και πονος γουνατων η ισχιων, και ουρον πεπαυδεν πρης την κρισιν, εν γυναικι δε και επιμηνιων ρυσις. C. P. 152.

[8] Των πυρεσσοντων, ὁισι μεν ερυθηματα επι προσωπου, και πονος κεφαλης ισχυρος, και σφυγμος φλεβων, αἱματος ρυσις τα πολλα γινεται· ὁισι δε ασαι, και καρδιωγμοι, και πτυαλισμοι, εμετος· ὁισι δε ερευγμοι, φυσαι, ψοφοι κοιλιης και επαρσιες, εκπαρξις κοιλιης. C. P. 142.

ing

ing of the Veſſels, generally denotes Hæmorrhages; *Nauſea's, Heart-burnings, and Spittings denote* Vomiting; *Belchings, Flatus, and rumbling in the Belly with Inflation, denote* Purging.

It were endleſs to mention all that he has ſaid upon this Subject; but theſe few *Aphoriſms*, I thought proper to take notice of, that the Reader may ſee in what a maſterly way this great Man wrote; and how important it is to obſerve the courſe of Fevers nicely.

To conclude; if this *Plan* be follow'd, the conſequence will be, that Diſeaſes will be better known, and eaſier cur'd; even ſuppoſing the *Materia Medica* ſhou'd ſtand as it does. But if that alſo ſhou'd be reform'd, and put upon its proper foot, every thing would then be done, that the Art it ſelf is capable of; or that mankind in general can hope for: and I don't doubt but the Event wou'd anſwer our utmoſt wiſhes. But this is a point, that requires a more particular conſideration; and therefore ſhall be deferr'd at preſent. There's a Time for every thing. If the Buſineſs of *Obſervations* can be well ſettled, (and I'm ſure the Nation never had a Set of Phyſicians better qualified for

ſuch

ſuch a work, than the preſent; ſo far at leaſt as Learning, and Diligence, and Humanity can do it) the many good Effects that will follow from it, may perhaps diſpoſe the Publick to a more ready compliance with what may one time or other be laid before 'em upon that head. In the mean time, it will be a great pleaſure to me, to ſee the preſent Scheme take; not becauſe it is mine, but becauſe I am thoroughly ſatisfied, that the honour of the Faculty, and the Safety of the Publick will be much better advanc'd by it, than 'tis poſſible they ſhou'd be without it; as matters now ſtand: But whether it be receiv'd or rejected, I'm determin'd to go on with it my ſelf, 'till I find ſufficient reaſon to lay it aſide, or alter it. Theſe are my thoughts and reſolutions, in this important affair; and as ſuch I ſubmit 'em freely to your conſideration.

Being,

SIR,

Yours, &c.